

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ.—ನಿಮ್ಮ ಚಾಣಾಕ್ಷ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪಮೊಯ್ಲಿ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಿಡೋಣ.

SRI MICHAEL FERNANDES.—What about the negative growth rate?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪಮೊಯ್ಲಿ.—ನೆಗೆಟಿವ್ ಗ್ರೋತ್ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ೫ ತಿಂಗಳು ಆಗಿದೆ. ೫ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರೋತ್ ರೇಟು? ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಚರ್ಚಾಸಿಂಗ್‌ರವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಕೂಡಲೇ ಬೆಲೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲಿಷ್ಟ್ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪರಿಣಾಮದಿಂದ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಮೇಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಯಿತು ತಮಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡೋದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್.—೩೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ೨೯ ವರ್ಷಗಳಕಾಲ ಬೇರೆಯವರು ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರಮಾಡಿರುವುದು. ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪಮೊಯ್ಲಿ.—ಇವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾಪ ೩೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದೇ ಧಾಟಿ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ದೇವರಾಜು ಅರಸ್ ಅವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೋದರೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಜಯನಗರ ಉಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವು ಮಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ರೈತರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಹನುಮೇ ಗೌಡರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ೫ ಎಕರೆಗಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ರೈತರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಹೊಸ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಬಂಗಾರಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿಬಹುದು. ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಸಮಿತಿಯವರಿಂದ ವರದಿ ಬಂದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಈ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಯ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ರೈತರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಜೀತದಾಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ೧೯೭೯-೮೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ೫೦ ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿರ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಜೀತ ವಿಮುಕ್ತರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್, ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಪ್ರಾಕೇಜ್ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಂ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೊಂಡು, ಜೀತದಾಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS

Discussion and voting of Demands for grants for the year 1980-81

CHAIRMAN.—Now, the Hon. Minister will move the Demand Nos. 20, 53 and 60.

SRI C.M. IBRAHIM (Minis'ter for Labour, Small Scale Industries, Waf and Food and Civil Supplies).—

Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,22,000 on Revenue Account and Rs. 32,00,00,000 on Capital Account inclusive of the sum granted ‘on account’ be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1981 in respect of ‘Food and Civil Supplies’;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31.50,000 on Revenue Account inclusive of the sum granted 'on account' be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1981 in respect of "Wakfs" and

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,06,82,000 on Revenue Account inclusive of the sum granted 'on account' be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the financial year ending 31st day of March 1981 in respect of "Labour and Employment".

The question was proposed

CHAIRMAN.—The demand Nos 20, 53 and 60 are before the House for discussion. Now, I call Sri Michael Fernandez to initiate the discussion,

SRI MICHAEL FERNANDEZ.—Sir,

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—Sir, every year at the time of discussion on Demands for Grants the reports of the working of various departments are supplied to the Members well in advance. But, these reports are being supplied to us before a few hours. I find from these reports that they were printed somewhere in the month of April or March. I want to know what is the idea in sending these reports only a few hours before the Demands come up for discussion. Do they want us to read reports or not?

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA.—Sir, I will look into the matter.

CHAIRMAN.—All the reports should be supplied well in time.

SRI A. LAKSHMI SAGAR.—Sir, I want to know, is it under the control of the Legislature Secretariat or the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs? Who is in charge of supplying all these reports? If they do not want to supply, well in advance? it doesn't matter very much. But the Government having spent so much of money in the preparation of these reports, they must be made available well in time at the beginning of the session itself, so that the Members will be in a position to go through the reports and enable them to know about the progress that is stated to have been made. If you send these reports much earlier, it will be of some use to the Members and it will certainly help the debate.

CHAIRMAN.—It is a good suggestion which should be taken note of.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ.ಹೆಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿ ಬರೀ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಜನರು ಓದಿಕೊಂಡು ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ವರದಿ ಬರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಡಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಚ್ಚು ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಓದಿಸುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

† SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the demands No. 20, 53 and 60 placed before the House just now by the Hon. Minister for Labour. We are discussing these demands in the wake of a meeting of trade union leaders from central trade union organisations, that took place in New Delhi on the first of this month. It was called by the Labour Minister at the Central and it was addressed by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. She had this to say during her address, and that is that there was a tendency to go on strikes a growing tendency of workers going on strikes. And she naturally deprecated it, and then she added that all the strikes were ‘anti-social demonstrations of irresponsibility by a few’. And in support of this, she quoted some statistics relating to the man-hours lost during the last few years. For 1976, she quoted the figure as 12.75 million man-hours; for 1977, 25.32 million man-hours and for 1979 fg, 43.9 million Man hours. she did not mention that in 1976 was an abnormal year—namely a year which was fully within the emergency period. She did not also say that the higher figures of the subsequent years had also had a contribution by the trade unions which owed allegiance to her and to her party—they supported her even in the recent Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections. The INTUC came in support of Smt. Indira Gandhi, and these unions also contributed their mite to the increase in these man-days lost during three years although normally they do not go on strikes. But that does not worry me. She has, as Prime Minister, the right to say what she did say, and I as a representative of labour will say that workers have a right to go on strike. But what worries me is this. The president of the INTUC is a gentleman by the name of Shri A. P. Sharma who is a Cabinet Minister with her. He is also a close confident of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. He had said on earlier occasions, including those when Janata party was in power at the Centre, that if bonus was not given to railwayman, he would take railwayman on strike. Such a person is now right there in Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet but she regards those who go on strike as being anti-social persons. So, how about him? It is confusing and I do not understand what sort of mood she is setting up for labour in this country.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ನಾವು ಜರ್ಜಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಇಂದಿರಾ ಗಾಂಧೀ ಮತ್ತು ಶರ್ಮಾರವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸುವರು ದಯಮಾಡಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಲಿಂಗ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—I am giving a background.

CHAIRMAN.—He is dealing with labour.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—Sir, I was giving only the background to the mood that appears today. It is the same congress (Indira) party's Government that is here in Karnataka and this party has come to power at the Centre in the name of stability. Most of the labour laws are Central laws. The Governments at the Centre and State are there in the name of stability and they belong to the same Party. As such, what happens at the Centre will have its repercussions here and *vice-versa*.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಚ್. ಪಟೇಲ್.—ಇಂದಿರಾ ಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂತೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ.—ಹಾಗೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡರ್ ಅಲ್ಲ.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—Now, with this I come to our Labour Minister, Sri C. M. Ibrahim. I know he is very enthusiastic and he is interested in solving labour problems and I believe he is trying to do it. But I must also say that he is helpless in regard to a new development that is noticeable in the State now, in the trade union movement, in the working class, in the trade union field, and that development is that a greater degree of governmental support is in evidence for foisting leaders on unions who are on the side of the the Government. I am not going into personalities, but the way trade union leadership is sought to be created is not going to do good to industrial relation in this State. Production is bound to suffer, and for the losses the Government and not the workers, will be responsible. I say this because, I think, in the Trade Union moment the workers must choose their leaders, the labour leader have to be created or made by the workers themselves they cannot be made so by others they cannot be imposed from above. But the opposite is happening and with that sort of development in the State unit of the Central trade union organisation which is on the side of this Government, which is openly supporting the Prime Minister at the Centre and the Chief Minister here. I feel, the Working Class is in for trouble. This is again something that I want to relate to what has been said in this report. In fact, I too wanted to raise an objection which Mr. Lakshmisagar has already raised and that is what this annual report for 1979-80 came only last evening and therefore I could not study it and compare it with the previous years' reports. In this year's report, I see, there is, for the first time, perhaps, a reference to the working-class and I now quote from Page 4 where it says "the department serves for the benefit of the working class in prevention of industrial unrest" and again on page II it says "certain posts have been created for the implementation and Enforcement of various labour legislations for the benefit of the working class". If this is really

true, I would like the Government to leave the Working Class alone and not try to have over it a governmental or party control. And I oppose particularly any control of the trade unions by the party in power. I would now like to know what new mood the Labour Minister has created for the department not only the Labour department but also the other allied departments like Police department, etc. and for the employers and the workers. To work in what kind of mood? Is it the same old mood or is there any improvement towards workers, participation in management, etc, the kind of thing you keep on saying in your 20-point programme and so on or is it a retrograde mood? I believe that by bringing in legislation like the Karnataka Essential Services Maintenance Bill, you are trying to take away trade union rights, and you are creating a bad mood in which everyone will be found working in the labour department itself, in the Police department, and among employers. And the workers will have to rise in revolt, I see no new direction shown in which to work or new path laid on which to tread which on this, let me also add, as I did two days back when I was talking on the general budget when I complimented the P.W.D. engineers for doing a fine job of the expansion of the Legislator's Home here, let me also compliment the men at the helm of affairs in the Labour Department. Mr. P. D. Shenoy, who was a very honest man, very earnest and pain-taking and very patient too. I do not know whether his term was over, but he has been transferred. He is now succeeded by another man Mr. Nagaraja Setty, who is also quite strict and honest. Though he is new to this line, he is competent to pick up the art of dealing with labour disputes and so on. I hope he won't get into trouble with the Government. I am saying this because there is a general tendency among legislators to blame the officers, particularly the I.A.S. Officers. We cannot blame the I.A.S., officers on the wholesale. I know there are bad officers as much as there are bad Minister and bad legislators too. But I do not want to condemn them all as a class.

(Sri M. C. Basappa in the Chair)

I do not want to condemn them as a class. What I find is that sometimes the Government officers are not allowed to do a good job. I hope you will not interfere too much with the officers of the Labour Department.

Now, as I have just said. I have not been able to go through the entire report of the Labour Department, but I would like to make some observations and suggestions for acceptance by the Minister. I believe that generally it is the Opposition which has more brains

and which gives more practical suggestions for the benefit of the people. Generally speaking, those in power give suggestions which help themselves to make more money, whereas, those in the Opposition, who do not make money also because they are not in control of money or power, give suggestions for the welfare and benefit of the people.

SRI S. M. CHANDRA SHEKHAR.—I object to the statement made by Sri Fernandes just now. He said, 'always the Opposition members speak about the welfare of the people and the ruling party members give suggestions which help themselves to make more money.' Sir, I want to know, how such a statement is allowed here?

CHAIRMAN.—I will just look into the records.

SRI MICHAEL FERNANDES.—What I said just now does not apply to everyone. There can be corrupt men in the opposition too. But generally speaking, there are more corrupt men in the ruling side also because there are less people in the Opposition side. With due apologies to this gentleman (Sri S. M. Sheernalli Chandrashekhar), who is also intelligent and so understands things, I will still stand by the statement I made just now.

Now, I come to the question of essential services. I would like to make a few suggestions for the special attention of the Hon. Labour Minister and I hope that he will try to implement them.

There is a hue and cry raised by the party in power, and sometimes supported naturally by their voters, that the auto drivers and few others here and there go on frequent strikes. If they are forced to resort to strike, well, they should go on strike. Yet workers in the essential services, like the Electricity Department workers and the water supply workers, are not known to go on strike. I do not know when they last went on strike. Occasionally auto-drivers might have gone on strike, but they always have genuine or valid grievances. Instead of your bringing the Essential Services Maintenance Bill before the House and passing the same as an Act, I would strongly recommend that you take up a new idea and have a sort of tripartite committee consisting of representatives of the Government, the employers and the employees which can take preventive measures....

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—As far as my knowledge goes, Sri Fernandes is a Member of the Joint Select Committee of the Essential Services Bill. Let him suggest this point in the Joint Select Committee.

SRI MICHAEL FERNANDES.—I speak here on labour. You can even have a four-party body by including the representatives of consumers also, and this committee can always oversee the industrial relations

in that area. We can say that there shall be no dismissals, no transfers, no irregular actions by the management, untill this committee goes through all aspects and satisfies itself that a particular proposed action is justified. Thus the causes of strike may be removed, and if that is done, the Government does not have to take away the workers' right to strike.

I would also like to suggest that the Karnataka Government takes the lead in bringing up necessary changes in the Industrial Disputes Act. There are sections 23 and 10 which make it impossible for workers to go on legal strikes in what are known as Public Utility Services. The strike may be justified and legitimate, yet it will be regarded as illegal. If there is the least sign of industrial unrest the Labour Department's Conciliation Officer shall intervene and from that moment onwards no strike is allowed and any strike is treated as illegal. The same thing happened in the case of the Bangalore Dairy, and the Minister concerned wanted to know why there was no legal strike, if at all a strike was called for.

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA. - Even today, I hold that it is an illegal strike. That is why I wanted to bring an official amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act. They must have a right to go on legal strikes, but not illegally.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—But in its present form the Act does not make a legal strike possible. The prevention of strikes, is perhaps an important job of the Labour Department. At page 2 of the annual report for the year 1979-80 pertaining to the Labour Department, the functions to be performed by the Labour Department are shown as.—

(1) Preventions of strikes and Lockouts, Settlement of Industrial Disputes and promotion of Industrial Harmony; and then,

(5) Implementation of the recommendations of the various Wage Boards and other tripartite bodies ;

(6) Enforcement of minimum wages for workers in the scheduled employment in the Minimum Wages Act, and so on.

I personally believe that if the Labour Department does its job successfully in implementing these provisions, there will not be any cause for strikes at all. But, today, the Labour Department does not have adequate powers. As much as possible the employers do not appear before the Labour Commissioner, and even if they do appear, they seek adjournments in conciliation proceeding. Generally, the practical and workable suggestions made by the

Commissioner for Labour or anyone else in the Labour Department are not accepted by the employers. The same thing has happened in the case of ITC. For the last 4 months they are on strike. The strike is going on even today, but I understand that the Management has not accepted the suggestions made by the Labour Commissioner or even by a High Court Judge.

If the Government wants the Labour Department to function effectively, it must be given more powers. I would even suggest that they should be given magisterial powers. They should have a right to bridge to book a recalcitrant employer who refuses to come and appear before the Conciliation Officer.

Now there is the problem of who is a workman. The definition given in the report, vide para IV (1) on Industrial Disputes Act, says ;

“It applies to workers whose wage does not exceed Rs. 500 p.m., and who are not entrusted with managerial/ Administrative functions.”

This was alright in the year 1947 when a District Collector was perhaps drawing a salary of Rs. 500/-per month. Today, even sweepers and labourers in public sector undertakings get about Rs. 550/- permonth. That means, a large many workers have been kept outside the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. This definition has cracked a lot of confusion. The Government must clear the atmosphere”.

Strikes, whether in large scale industries or anywhere else, are invariably on certrin issues. The Government must take stock of the situation and try to rectify the issues. There can be strikes relating to bypassing of seniors in promotions, bypassing the seniors with long service. Now, the Class-IV employees are on strike. One of their demands is for promotions. They see the officers getting promotions periodically. These officers, on getting promotions, sit in the same office, under the same fan, disposing of the same files. Their duties hardly change, but they get promotions under a career development plan, and the like. Why can't the Government think of having some kind of career development plan for the supporting staff also and give them time-bound promotion? One of the reasons for strikes will be eliminated, if the Government makes a formula for promotions, if necessary by law, instead of bringing up the Essential Services Bill to curb strikes.

5-00 P.M.

You can make a law for giving the mpromotions automatically.

You transfer the employees on a large scale without taking into consideration their family circumstances. You know what you are doing with your own nurses and midwives. You transfer them even 300 miles away, without considering their family set up. You don't look after their essential requirements. Let there be a rule regarding transfers which is bipartite. Let the workers have their say in matters of transfer. When transfers are very necessary you may transfer them, but at the same time you must look after their requirements. But any way, let there be a rule for making transfers. There must not be any general transfers because this will lead to corruption. Regarding leave, many workers do not get leave when they need it. You go to the Industrial Estate; you can see what the leave conditions for those workers are. That too can be a cause for strikes. Even though there are rules for grant of leave, many industries do not implement these rules.

SRI Y. RAMAKRISHNA.—I hope the Hon. Member gone though the ESI Registers.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—There are the confidential and descriptive rolls they are supposed to be secret. I want that these secret rolls should be scrapped because with them the workers do not have access to their own cases. Let it be an open document. A number of workers is not given promotions because of bad entries made in the confidential reports. As a result there can be a strike. It can add to the pent-up emotions among the workers and then they go on strike. You must do away with this sort of confidential records. Why should a worker's record be kept confidential when all the other people know about it. The worker should know everything about his own performance and nothing about it should be kept confidential. You know that his vote is not confidential because you always claim that he votes for you. So his performance record also need not be kept confidential.

With regard to the question of over-time, in many places there is no question of overtime payment at all. The worker has to work over time but he will not be paid anything at all. If he refuses to work, he is sent out. Then what is the remedy for such a state of affairs. Your Labour Department is ineffective either due to lack of powers or because some officers in order to get employment for their own relatives, try to be in the good books of the employers, and they don't enforce the rules. In a country like Poland just now, there is unrest among the workers just because of rise in the price of meat. If our employers were found in those countries they would be butchered. You may brand it as naxalism and disapprove of it. But this sort of naxalism is being practised by our employers,

if one may say so. By denying overtime wages the employers resort to slow killing of workers. I consider this as violence practised by the employers. If such a practice were followed in other countries, they would be butchered in the open. But here workers resort only to do strikes. And you are trying to take away the weapon called strike. You should instead try to remove the causes of strike.

Now take Badlies and temporary workers. Employment of such workers is a mechanism evolved for exploitation, which the Government itself has introduced. The Government has thereby provided a handle to the private employer. You have thousands of badlies or casual workers working in the same manner for the last 15 years. So private employers also have badlies or casual workers. They pay them a pittance. When there is a permanent job to be carried out for a while by a casual or temporary worker, why don't you at least pay the salary of the permanent worker? In fact I would say that such a casual worker should be paid even more. I know that there can be a situation wherein you don't have the work throughout the year and that is why you don't want to have a permanent work force throughout the year. In such cases, casual or temporary workers may be called for. But I am opposed to casual work when there is permanent work. There will always be work, yet they resort to the casual work system. I also want that where there is genuine casual work, you must give the casual workers full salary with other benefits which a permanent workers gets. If you resort to this method at the Government level then you will be forcing the private employer also to adopt this method and prevent him from getting the permanent work done by casual labour only to save money for himself, at the cost of the worker. I want the Government to give a lead in this direction. If you do this, there will be less cause for the strike on this count.

And now I come to Contract Labour. While this system is bad in itself. There is a new kind of parasitic growth in evidence. There is a number of Ex-Police Officers and others involved in this. They start what they call as detective agencies. They are not doing any detective work as done in Western countries. They set up monthly security arrangements for companies. They employ security guards and give them Rs. 150 per month and they collect Rs. 400 from the companies. These guards are appointed as casual workers and put on the job where they are required to work from morning till night without overtime *etc.* If they protest they are removed and replaced by other low paid employees. This kind of contract work is going on in several factory units. Even factory

cleaning is getting done by this method in some units. You must ban this practice ; otherwise there will be strikes by other workers in sympathy with them.

Now, take the case of Standing Orders. A number of standing orders which you have certified do not make any provision for subsistence allowance for the workers for the duration of their suspension. How could you certify such standing orders? In this connection, I would suggest that you ask for a complete review of all the standing orders, recall all the existing standing orders and see that a clause is added providing for subsistence allowance. It should not be necessary for the union to seek such an amendment. A union may not succeed against the employer because he knows how to win over the Labour Department Officers. A subsistence allowance for the worker should be provided at least 50% of his salary should be paid during the period of suspension. If the worker has to go to court, he should be paid an allowance till his case is decided. The Labour Court takes 5 years to dispose of a case. Even if the worker wins the case, the employer goes to the Supreme Court. In this way it will take about 10 years for an order by the Court. During the time of pendency of the case in the Labour Court the worker should be paid a subsistence allowance of the order of full salary. If the case goes to the Supreme Court, till it is decided, the employer should be made to pay the worker subsistence allowance which may be full pay or with a nominal cut. There may be a 10% cut. If you add this clause to the standing orders you will be removing a cause for strike.

Now, there are strong unions in establishments where the worker's strength is large and they manage somehow. Even there they have difficulties because the Police is used these days to curb trade union activities. But what about the small units where the workers' unions are not strong enough to stand up to the employers? I expect that the Labour Minister, who is very much concerned about the workers, would translate his concern into action. I can give the example of Peenya Industrial Estate where there are about 500 units, in which there are about 15 thousand workers. Out of these, about 4½ thousand workers are paid a salary of from less than Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month. It is not enough to record the energy they have to expend walking between the place of work and home. I am at a loss to understand why at all these workers work for the small pittance of Rs. 30 per month. There is your Minimum Wage, but where is your Implementation Committee? How does your Labour Department allow agreements to be signed which provide for wages lower than the minimum wages? What is it that they are doing? About

8,000 workers in the Peenya Estate got wages between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. What can they do with this small sum? Naturally the workers resort to strike. If these workers do not go on strike who should?

You take the Tataguni Estate. For the last nearly one year, about two hundred women are on Dharna and now they have started it in front of Vidhana Soudha. They are Scheduled Caste women and they get only Rs. 2 or 3 a day. So they are on a struggle and whom is the Government supporting? The Government is supporting the owner, Smt. Devika Rani Roerich. I do not know whether she is a millionaire or a multi-millionaire, but she certainly is a very rich lady. She has a support of the Government and the Police, and these Scheduled Caste women who get Rs. 2 or 3, are actually exterminated from the estate. They are exterminated even without an order of extermination. The workers are denied agricultural wages, and estate is not being brought under the Plantation Act while it has been exempted from the Land Reforms Act. There is another estate from where I have received a letter. I am sure the Government has also received many appeals from the workers there. This is the SAMSE Tea Estate near Kudremukh. There are about 500 workers and the estate owner refuses to follow the Plantation Act in respect of these workers. Anyone who goes there to help the workers, is prevented from entering the estate and meeting the workers. They are beaten up and chased away. The police see to that. The Police is on the side of the estate owner and not on the side of the workers. I do not want the police to take sides but let them be neutral and just. The workers have been evicted from their houses also, just because they founded their Union. According to law, they should be allowed to stay in their houses for at least two months till they find alternative accommodation. But the police help the owner to chase out the workers from their houses. So, I am making a strong case, and I hope that the Minister will respond favourably, to set up a Tripartite Committee to study the working of all the Industrial Estates. I give the example of the Plantation but I do not want to bring that also under this Committee. But so far as these Industrial Estates and Ancillary Units are concerned, there is a tremendous need for having a Tripartite Committee to study the actual financial position of these units, the workers' conditions, etc., because the entrepreneurs are misusing the various concessions they are entitled to the various relaxations under various labour laws. They use service conditions to their special status as small scale units to deny proper wages and the workers and when the workers go with their demands, they say that they would close down the unit. These

entrepreneurs can afford to close down the units because they can set them up again in another industrial estate. In fact quite a number of these owners have more than one unit in the same or in different estates. With the result the workers are in a position where they cannot even go and demand their dues. Hence, the setting up of a Tripartite Committee is very essential to study the functioning of these small scale units and also the ancillary units.

Because there is some discontentment among the workers, they are bound to resort to strikes. And in all these, the Police and the Government play a role again on the side of the employers. The outstanding examples are of the I.T.C. and the MICO. I am not going into the details of the I.T.C. case, because the matter is before the Court and is sub-judice. I will not discuss that here. But here again, the Police play their role in attempting the extermination of the labour leaders, and thus they remain on the side of the employers and help them to suppress the workers. They deal with the workers in a ruthless manner. We are seeing in the newspapers daily about police crimes and these have become the day-to-day subject in the newspapers and also in this House. This must end; otherwise the workers will rise against the police also.

There is another major draw-back in these industrial estates and that is in respect of the appointment letter. Thousands of workers do not have appointment letters at all. After some time if they are dismissed for that matter the question of dismissing does not arise because there is no appointment letter and so they are just asked to stay off they find it difficult to seek relief. Another situation arises: when the service is accounted, a large number of years are lost. I would therefore like to make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister that the Government should pass an order stating that every employer should issue an appointment letter and a copy of the same should be given to the Government and also to the Union. This letter must indicate the salary fixed for the worker. I would suggest that there should be trade Unions compulsorily, even for the small units. No union is dangerous. Let there be the unions for ensuring better job security for the workers. There should be compulsory life insurance for all workers, the premium being paid by the employer. I do not know whether the Hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Moily, has already introduced Community Insurance providing for paying the premium from Government funds. I do not say that it is bad but that extra burden will fall again on the people in the form of additional taxes. Therefore, I want that the employer should be made to pay the premium from out of the profits without passing the burden to the consumers. There should be at least the Janata or the Group Insurance

scheme which could take care of accident cases and other forms of death of workers while in service. This type of insurance must be there for the agricultural labourers also and the rich farmers must be made to pay the premium. The agricultural labourers get only seasonal employment and they cannot be expected to pay any premium by themselves.

I would like to make one more suggestion regarding the improvement of the industrial relations in the Government undertakings including the Bangalore Dairy. One may always think that the IAS, IPS officers who go there, who perhaps know less about the industries or the dairy, are the best arbiters of all that can be done there. I do not think it is true. The officers may know how the files move but they do not know how the machines move and how the men behind the machines act and think. Therefore, the officers should be exposed to the trade union leaders, to the past and the present Labour Commissioners who can also exchange their experiences with them, to the industrial relations men within the unit and of other units etc., so that they are able to absorb the industrial culture, because the office culture does not suit the industries. Many a time, the strike is as a result of the obstinate stand the Managing Director or the Chairman might take. So, these few people should be subjected to a kind of training in industrial relations. But in spite of all this, there may be strikes - I am not saying that if these things are followed, there will be no strikes. There will be strikes and there will be the one-sided versions of the managements in the news papers at public cost, versions for which thousands of rupees will be spent from out of public funds. For example if it is the Government Dairy or any other Government establishment which is on a strike and if amount is spent on advertisements etc., against the workers, the extra expenditure will again be passed on to the public in the form of taxes or to the consumers by way of price rise. More important is that the public is given a wrong impression about the workmen, and all the trade union leaders and the workers are thus subjected to lot of criticism in this manner.

My suggestion is that there should be a rule that whenever an employer puts out a version like that in boxes in newspapers he shall also put out alongside the union's version of the same length at his cost so that the public can judge. Putting a version in the form of an advertisement is quite expensive and the unions in our country cannot afford it, and therefore the employer should publish for the union too. All the same, the union will prepare its own version. This is because you want to distrust the union, but at the same time you do not want to distrust the employer. You think that

the employer comes from the Devaloka. In the alternative, I suggest that you have a kind of independent and standing fact finding committee of citizens which will study the facts presented by both the sides and prepare its version and publish it in the newspapers at the cost of the Government or of the employer. By this method a correct picture can come before the public which can then judge who is right and who is wrong.

I now come back to the report. At page 15 there is an indication about the growth in the number of factories. You say that there is an increase in the number of factories from 8,500 in the previous year to 10,500 in this year. Thus there is an increase of about 25%. But the strength of the Labour Department has not gone up. The strength of the Assistant Commissioner, Inspectors, Labour Officers, Senior Inspectors, Boiler Inspectors, remains as it was. There is a natural demand for increase in their strength, but it is stated that "The matter is under active consideration of Government". Why should the matter be under active consideration? There should be a formula which provides that as and when the number of factories increases, the strength of such officials must also go up. You have strikes also on account of the failure of the Government to provide necessary staff at various points for looking into the different complaints by workers.

This report does not give the statistics of accidents. There are a number of accidents taking place in factories. But there are no inspectors to go and check them. I would like to say a word on the ESI, though I do not want to dilate on this here. In the last year's report there were a few pages about ESI. But this year this has been skipped. So, I presume that it comes in the report on the Health Department. The workers are disgusted with the ESI. I suggest that there should be a committee to look into its working. Of course there is a committee of the insured persons themselves to look into the grievances of the insured persons. The Hon'ble Labour Minister was supposed to attend the 10th Annual Conference a few days ago, but he did not attend for some reason or the other. I request him that he should give some weightage to this committee's resolutions and see that its recommendations are accepted and implemented.

The Annual Report of the Employment and Training Department at page 2, says "No compulsion is brought either on the employment seeker or on the employers except the administrative instructions issued by the State and Central Government advising the State and Central Government Establishments to channelise their recruitments through the Employment Exchange for the vacancies which do not come under the purview of the Public Service Commissions or other

recruiting agencies." I do not understand why ? why cannot this be made compulsory for all jobs in the public sector, Government excepting the Public Service Commission jobs-and also in the private sector ? In the K.D.D.C. for example, as elsewhere, you have Class-IV employees recruited directly. This is like an extra constitutional power assumed by the authorities. Besides the employment exchanges, there are the extra statutory employment exchanges maintained by Ministers and persons in high authority, and the persons recommended by them are taken whether there are jobs or not. This can also result sometimes in strikes. Therefore all appointments should be channelised through the employment exchanges. You should also see that the employment exchanges work without corruption. To-day corruption is there every where, and therefore, corruption has crept in employment exchanges also.

On page 5 of the report it says as follows :—

"It is obligatory on the part of all the employers in the public sector and those engaging in non-agricultural activities and employing more than 25 persons in private sector, to notify the vacancies arising in their establishments to the local employment exchanges and also to file periodical returns"

Why only notify ? what is the advantage if you only notify the jobs ? That is the end of it. Let the Government give a good example so that the employment exchanges will do the right job. If you see the Annexure at page 12, there is a decline in the number of applicants placed, There is a decline in the number of vacancies notified. There is a decline in the number of employers who used the employment exchanges. The figures given are much lower than the previous years figures even allowing for the shorter duration for which the figures are shown. There is a decline in the number of candidates amongst the SCs and STs, Ex-Servicemens, etc. There is a decline in the placement because the Government itself is not giving a good example.

You have set apart Rs. 2.25 crores for the stipendiary employment scheme. I gave a suggestion last year, or the year before last, that instead of paying 150 per month as stipend for two or three years, it could be consolidated and given as a lumpsum which would enable the deserving person to be self employed, enable him to set up his own business, may be a small workshop, may be a way side repair service or the like. so that he would be able to lead a decent life instead of being at the mercy of the Government every month I find that Mr. Moily in his speech has already said that it is going to

be done. I am happy that some suggestions made by the opposition members are getting accepted, though the credit to them is not recorded. It does not matter, because we in the Opposition are interested in the people getting the benefits, and people would certainly come to know about the role of the Opposition in seeing that the people get the right thing. But one must ensure that this scheme helps only the deserving candidates, and not the undeserving or the well-off graduates. In this connection I would like to say a few words about the issue of Tamra Patras and the grant of pensions to political sufferers. These are supported to be given only to those who had gone to jail. But, I see some undeserving persons are getting these benefits, and therefore, those kind of people deserve to be sent to jail now. Therefore I suggest that there should be a committee in which some MLAs particularly of the opposition should also be there to screen the applications for the stipend under the stipendary employment programme.

SRI B.B. SAYANAK.—Even some MLAs have given bogus certificates to persons who are not freedom fighters.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—That is possible. That is why I say that there are also corrupt MLAs. Why blame only the officers? Some Opposition MLAs should also be involved in screening these applications.

I would like to say a few words about another problem which also touches on the employment problem. This is a very serious problem and this problem relates to the 'Sons of the soil' theory

5-30 P.M.

This is a very ticklish problem. The Hon'ble Chief Minister spoke about it in the State and outside the State upholding the Sons of the Soil theory. Thereafter the Prime Minister said something against this, and the Chief Minister then did a volte face. And now all this has created confusion in the minds of the officers, particularly of the Employment Exchanges. There is some confusion created in the minds of the young boys and girls who go in search of jobs, particularly of those whose mother tongue is other than Kannada and of those who have settled down in Karnataka for many years now. It has also created problems to even Kannadigas who had settled down outside Karnataka because of jobs or business, but have returned to Karnataka after some years of absence. To give an instance, if a Kannadiga appointed in the Railways in Bangalore was subsequently transferred to Madras since the Railways is an All-India service, he had to settle down in Madras till he was transferred to some other place once again. While in Madras he had to

give education to his children there alone. After his retirement if he comes back to Bangalore naturally his children who had been educated in Madras have to search for jobs in Karnataka. In that situation if they go to the Employment Exchange to register their names, the authorities refuse to register their names on the ground that they have school certificates issued by the Madras Education Board or University. I do not know if the Government has issued written instructions to the Employment Exchanges to act in this manner, but I have come across cases of this type among people of this State, whether they belong to Kannada or any other language. This problem will certainly arise for people of other States who are also similarly transferred on account of their jobs from one State to another in case the policy of Sons of the Soil is implemented in every State. The theory of "Sons of the Soil" is thus making everyone mad. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Labour to convene a Round Table Conference of atleast the southern States to find out a solution to this problem as there is lot of mobility of people between these southern States. Those born as Kannadigas or those domiciled in Karnataka—whatever may be their mother tongue—should not be harassed or inconvenienced as a result of over-emphasis on the sons of the soil policy. There should be some clear stand taken in the matter, and the policy of the Government should be made public.

Then, I would like to say something about computerisation, because there is a reference in the budget papers to computer technology. Today computerisation and automation and all that are throwing out people from jobs. It is reducing the number of new jobs in public and private sector establishments. We do not want a technological revolution in our country before we have completed the industrial revolution. The industrial revolution had preceded the technological revolution in other countries, but in our country the industrial revolution is yet to be completed, and so certain prerequisites for the introduction of technological innovations are yet to be met with. In these circumstances if you introduce automation and computerisation more and more, you will be harming so many young people who are in search of jobs. I can understand if computerisation is used to put man on the moon, but it should not be used to put men in the streets! It should not be used indiscriminately everywhere to result in hardships to the people. I have no objection to introducing computerisation and automation in respect of export work or export items only, but it should not be done in respect of items that are required within the country. Let the traditional methods of production be continued for such requirements. Otherwise

the job potential in the country, both in the private sector and the public sector, will come down, and make the existing unemployment problem still worse. Therefore, I request the Labour Minister to pay special attention to this problem of computerisation.

Now, I come to the last point, and that is about distribution of foodgrains to the people through fair price shops. There are lots of complaints about getting sugar through fair price shops. Recently the Government introduced a new system for distribution of sugar. The cardholders have to draw their quota only on two fixed days in the month. You are supplying sugar to the fair price shops during the first and the last weeks of every month. Of course workers can draw their quota during the first week. But they find it difficult to draw their next quota during the last week. The workers do not have money at the end of the month. Therefore I suggest to the Government to direct the authorities to supply sugar to the fair price shops at the beginning of the month itself. They should release the full quota once at the beginning of the month instead of twice in a month so that workers can buy when they have the money, and also save on time. Then, there are lots of complaints that sugar is being diverted by the fair price depots to the black marketeers who in turn sell the controlled sugar at a higher price. This should be checked and action taken against the erring people. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to set up a Vigilance Committee to check the malpractices committed by the traders and dehoard the stocks and see that sugar is made available to the people at controlled price. People, particularly workers, should be associated with this checking work so that it can be done effectively, otherwise the people should be allowed to raid these shops and the police should not interfere when it is done.

Lastly, I come to a matter relating to Food and Civil Supplies. It is about the highly irregular manner in which about 15 Roller Flour mill licences have been issued lately. A large number of applications for roller flour mill licences have been lying for the past few years. When the applications were called the department had introduced a new procedure of serially numbering the applications so that they could be disposed of on the basis of first-come-first served. But what has happened now? When the applications were finally being taken up, some people brought pressure from the Government side to bear upon the concerned person to ignore the correct procedure. The Deputy Secretary in charge of this work found it difficult to oblige according to the Government's directions. Therefore, he decided to proceed on leave. I am told that some Ministers gave oral instructions to the officers concerned to dispose of the applications

and favour the persons who had approached them. This is what is happening in our country. When a Minister gives oral instructions which are contrary to accepted rules and procedures, the officers either out of fear or for other reasons follow those orders and commit irregularities. When these irregularities come to light these officers become answerable and the Ministers disown any responsibility. Therefore I say that when Ministers issue oral instructions which are wrong, the officers should not honour them. The Ministers have no business to issue such oral instructions to the officers which they will not own up later on. That is why Loknayak Sri Jayaprakash Narayan asked the officers to disobey and dishonour any illegal orders of the Ministers. Only cowardly Ministers give oral instructions to the officers which are wrong. If they have guts they should put it in black and white. But they are not prepared to do it. That is why Loknayak Sri Jayaprakash Narayan asked the officers to disobey illegal orders. But Smt. Indira Gandhi condemned Sri Jayaprakash Narayan for saying it.

SRI SHEERNALY CHANDRASEKHAR.—She never said like that. When Sri Jayaprakash Narayan asked the Military and Police force to disobey the orders of the Executive she objected it.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—Even the police should also dishonour illegal oral orders of the Ministers. Are they too not Government servants? Are Government servants required to do illegal things? Recently, we had a meeting with the Administrator of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore. It is a meeting to which most of the City legislators were present. In that meeting this point happened to be discussed. There were lots of complaints to the effect that some works were being carried out on oral instructions. Even irregular appointments, promotions and transfers take place under oral instructions of Ministers. So I said to the officers present at the meeting that they should not heed to such instructions if the work of the Corporation had to go on smoothly and efficiently. At that time Sri Sattar Sait, who is a Member of the Legislative Council, who was present at the meeting took objection to my advising the officers to disobey the oral instructions that may come from above including from those given by Ministers. But I violently disagreed with him. I have every right to ask the City Administrator, City Commissioner and every officers of the City Corporation not to obey illegal orders of the Ministers. If the Ministers are bold enough let them put it in black and white.

So coming back to the flour mill licences, I understand that the Deputy Secretary had to go on leave. When he was on leave, an Under Secretary was put in charge of this work. He did not show

the same courage as the Deputy Secretary; he must be without a back-bone; he must be a cowardly person. And he put up the case as told, and then the recommendations of this Under Secretary were approved and licences granted to wrong persons. What is even more shocking is that, as I understand, an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs has passed as consideration for these licences to 15 parties.

SRI P. RAMDEV.—At the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs per licence, for 20 licences Rs. 40 lakhs were collected.

SRI MICHAEL B. FERNANDES.—If that is so, I stand corrected. I suggest that a House committee be set-up consisting of legislators from both sides, giving enough weightage to the opposition, to look into this entire sordid episode; to find out who did it and which Minister or Ministers were behind it, how the practices and rules in this regard were violated, and finally how much money was really collected. I know the poor licence holders will not confess. But, I am sure, there are different ways of finding it out.

I have not been able to go through the wakf Report because it came to us only this morning. Only after coming here we had a look at it and therefore, I do not know what to say or what to oppose in it. I will also not be able to make any recommendations or suggestions on this issue. I thank the Chairman for giving me an opportunity to initiate the debate.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಶೀರಾಜು ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್ (ಹೊಸನಗರ).— ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ ನಂಬರ್ ೨೦, ೫೩ ಮತ್ತು ೬೦ ಈ ಮೂರು ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿಯವರ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೇಳದೆ ಹೊರತು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆಮಾಚಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೀಕ್ರೆಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಮೆಥಡ್ ಇಂಟಿರಾಡ್ವೂಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವವರು ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರೂ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸೀಕ್ರೆಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಲೆಟ್ ಮೆಥಡ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಇಂದಿರಾಗಾಂಧಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆ್ಯಟಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಂದು ಗೆಳೆಯ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಸೂಜಿ ಚುಚ್ಚುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಇತ್ತು. ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅವರ ಖಾತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ನಡೆದಾಗ ಇಂಥಾ ಆ್ಯಟಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹಾಲಿನ ವ್ಯಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದರು. ಈ ತರಹ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಾಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದೆ, ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ ಮೆಂಟನ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆ್ಯಟಸೋಷಿಯಲ್ ಎಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಿ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪುದಾರಿಗೆ ಎಳೆದು ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಲಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಆಗ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಧನೆ ಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಗೆಳೆಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎ. ಪಿ. ಶರ್ಮಾ ಅವರ ಹೆಸರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅವರು ಇಂಟಿಕ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಸೇವೆ

ಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರು ಹೊಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಬದ್ಧವಾದ ಬೋನಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಅಪರಾಧವೇ? ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಅಪರಾಧ ಎಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಗಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ? ಅದು ಅಂಥಾ ಅಪರಾಧವಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ನಾಯಕರು ಅನೇಕ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಸೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಸರ್ವಿಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಆಗಬಾರದು ಕೆಲವು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸದಾ ೨೪ ಗಂಟೆಗಳು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ, ಪೊಲೀಸ್, ವಾಟರ್‌ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಟಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ದೇವರೇ ಗತಿ. ಈಗ ಪೇಷೆಂಟ್ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಏನಾದರೂ ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಗತಿ ಏನು? ಇಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಎಸೆನ್ಸಿಯಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಏನೇ ಇವುಗಳು ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಜೀವಿಗಳೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ವರ್ಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಕನಕರ ಇರತಕ್ಕದು ಸಹಜ. ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟು ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ಮಾತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೇವಲ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೌಕರರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಮಯೋಚಿತ ವಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದ್ಯಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರ್ ಆಗುವುದಾದರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯಗಳೆದುರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ನೌಕರ ವರ್ಗದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಟನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಇಬ್ರಾಹಿಂ ಅವರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತಾಪಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರು ಏನಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರ ಸಂಘಟನೆ ಏನೇನು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಮಿನಿಮಮ್ ವೇಜಸ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಾನೂನೇನೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೇವಲ ಕಾಗದದ ಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಲ್ಲ, ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ೨-೨ ½ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದೊಬ್ಬರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೂಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವರ್ಗ ಇವೊತ್ತೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ. ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತಹ ಕೂಲಿಯೂ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತನ್ನೇರು ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಮೂಲಾಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಲೇಬರ್ ಆಫೀಸರಾಗಲಿ ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ರೈತರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ. - ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವೇ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಮಿನಿಮಮ್ ವೇಜ್ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ೫ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಶೀರಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್. - ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಎಂಪ್ಲಾಯ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಅಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರು ಭೂ ಮಾಲೀಕರ ಹತ್ತಿರ, ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಶಾಹಿಗಳ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಅವರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ.

ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಮರದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸಲಹೆಗಾರ ನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೧೦-೧೨ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ನಾನು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ನೌಕರರ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ೧೨ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಒಂದು ಬೋನಸ್ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ೧೨ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಈ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ ನವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ೫ ನಿಮಿಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬಹುದು ಕಷ್ಟವೆನಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಅಷ್ಟೆ. ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉಡುಪು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೆರಡು ಮಾಡಿಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಲೆ ಉರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಂಥಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಲವಂತ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೌಕರಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೇನಾದರೂ ಅವರು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರು ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಡಿಸ್‌ಪೂಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನು ಕೊರ್ಟು ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ. ಈವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ತಾವು ಈ ವರ್ಗದವರಿಂದ ಮತವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅರಿಸಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬುದಾಗ ಆದ್ಯ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಆಹಾರಹಂಚಿಕೆ ವಿಚಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಈ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಗೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಗದವರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವರ ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ರೆ ಆಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳವರು ಹೋಟೆಲ್ ಡೀಲರ್‌ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೇರೆ ಇನ್ನಿತರರಿಗಾಗಿ ದುಬಾರಿ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರಾರು ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂಥವರ ಒಂದು ಲಿಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಈ ರೀತಿ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕೋ ಎಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾರು ಸಕ್ಕರೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿದುಬೇಕೇ ದಿನಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಇದರ ಒಂದು ವಿತರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಆಹಾರದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಟೈರ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ದುರುಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಬಿ. ಎಚ್ ರೋಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಟೈರ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಅಂತ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪನಿ ಇದೆ. ನಾನೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಟೈರ್ ಅನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕಾಯಿತು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಒಂದು ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದಾಸ್ತಾನುಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಸುಮ್ಮನುಮುನೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಟೈರ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಅಂತ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಟಿಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷಿಟಿ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಬಿಡುವುದು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಧಾರಣೆ ಜುಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೋ ಅವನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ೨೦೦, ೩೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅವು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ೩೨೦ ಜನರನ್ನು ಬಂಧಿಸಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದಿಮೆದಾರರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಈ ಒಂದು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುವವರನ್ನು ಯಾರನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವಶದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಯೋ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೇ ಈಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್, ವರಾಹ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾವೇಹಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಅಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಹಂಚಿಕೆದಾರರ

ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಹತೋಟಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹೀಗಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಜೀಲಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಕುಂದಾಪುರಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಆಹಾರ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಏನು ಇತ್ತು ಅದು ಬರೇ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವೇ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಈವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಅದು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ತಲುಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಮೊಟ್ಟಮೊದಲಾಗಿ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಲೇವಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ, ನಿಮಗೂ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳು ಬಂದಿವೆ, ನೀವು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಏನು ಕಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ೧೬ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀವು ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ರೇಟ್ ಬಹಳ ಹಳೇದು ೯ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂತೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ನಮಗೆ ಈಗ ಬೇಲ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೧೬ ರೂಪಾಯಿಸಂತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾರಣ ಈಗ ಡೀಸಲ್ ದರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರೇ ಟ್ಯಾನ್, ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ದರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದೋ ಓಬೀರಾಯನ ಕಾಲದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಂತೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ಅರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ತಮಗೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ನನಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಕಾಮಿಷನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ತಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ನಿಮಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಇನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಶೀರನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಲ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಾವು ಬೇಗನೆ ಮುಗಿಸಿ, ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಶೀರನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ಶ್ರೀ ಫಾರ್ಮಂಡಿಸರ್‌ವರು ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಒಂದು ಗಂಟೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ನಾನು ಮೊದಲು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೆ. ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾವು ನನಗೆ ೧೦-೧೫ ನಿಮಿಷವಲ್ಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಲೇ ಕೂತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಅನ್ನುವುದಾದರೆ ಕೂತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಿ ಬೇಗನೆ ಮುಗಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಶೀರನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್.—ನಾನು ಮೊದಲು ಲೇವಿ ಭತ್ತದ ಕಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಲೇವಿ ಭತ್ತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳವರು ಏನು ಗೋಡೌನ್ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಲೇವಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಅವರು ಸೀಸನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಬಂದಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಲೆಕ್ಷನ್ ಏನು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೀಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ದುರ್ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮಾಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳವರು ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ದುರ್ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಸೆಳೆದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಇಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರೂ ಸಹ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಒಂದು ದುರ್ವ್ಯವಹಾರ

ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಇರಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇನ್ನು ನೀವು ಆಹಾರ ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಜನ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಗೋಧಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ? ನೀವು ರೇಷಿಯೋ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹಂಚಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ ಆದರೆ ತಾವೂ ಸಹ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನಾವುದನ್ನೂ ತಿನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಅನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ರಾಮ್‌ದೇವ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ೬ ಗಂಟೆಯಾಯಿತು. ನಾವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ೧೨ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದೆವು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್.ಎಂ. ಶೀರನಾಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರ್‌ರವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳ ಕಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ತಾವು ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ೬ ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಿಂದ ಏಳುವ ಒಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ದಿವಸವೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಉಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಗಿಲಿಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬರಹುದು. ಈಗ, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇವೆ, ಒಂದೊಂದು ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಟೈಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ೫ ಗಂಟೆ ೬ ಗಂಟೆಗಳು ಒಂದೊಂದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಕ್ಕಂಥಾ ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಗಿಲಿಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಿಲಿಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಇದೇನೂ ಹೊಸದಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಬ್ಲಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನನ್ನದೇನೂ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ.

೬-೦ ಪಿ.ಎಂ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳು ಓಂನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿ ನೊಳಗೆ ಮುಗಿಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ಗಿಲಿಟನ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—೨೯ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳೂ ಪಾಸ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಗಿಲಿಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಜೈಲಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೊಮ್ಮೆ ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮುಗಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸೋಪುವಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಡಿವ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪಾರ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಹತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆಸಬಾರದು? ಈ ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಂಭತ್ತಾವರೆ-ಹತ್ತು ಗಂಟೆವರೆಗೆ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡದೆ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಿಲಿಟನ್‌ಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—I request the Speaker to inform the House at each and every time what transpired in the Business Advisory Committee meetings? From 12-00 Noon to 2-00 p.m. calling attentions, Matters under 312 etc., must be over. We must restrict to time table, otherwise substantial business cannot be done.

MR. SPEAKER.—The decision of the Business Advisory Committee was to complete question hour and calling attentions and other matters within 2-00 p.m. Therefore, I request both the sides

to co-operate to the extent of the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee. What the hon. Member Sri H.D. Devegowda has suggested is a practical aspect of the matter. If Sri Sheernali Chandrashekar wants some more hours on this subject, it is not possible because four members from each side want to speak. Therefore, I request both the sides to co-operate.

SRI B. B. SAYANAK.—Sir, have we not co-operated ?

MR. SPEAKER.—Not now. The practical suggestion is, we have to complete the discussion on all the demands within the 30th July 1980. Supposing, if we cannot discuss 2 or 3 demands, I have to put those demands to guillotine. Therefore, I request the hon. Members not to regret at the end, but to be cautious now itself.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೀರಪ್ಪಮೊಯಿಲಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಿಸ್‌ನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಜರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್ ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ನಾಳೆ ಸಹ ಖಾಸಗೀ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇಲ್ಲ, ನಾಳೆ ದಿವಸ ಕೂಡ ಇದೇ ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಗಂಗಾಧರನ್.—ವಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸವೂ ಖಾಸಗೀ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? ತಾವು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಹ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾನು ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಗಂಗಾಧರನ್.—ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ದಿನಗಳನ್ನು ಖಾಸಗೀ ನಿರ್ಣಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೀಸಲಿಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ರಾಮಾ.—ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಚರ್ಚೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ೪೫ ನಿಮಿಷಗಳ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಹತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆಯಾ ದಿವಸದ ಡಿಮಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯಾದಿನವೇ ಮುಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

MR. SPEAKER.—Any how, the discussion and reply in respect Demands on Labour, Employment, Wakf and Civil Supplies should be completed by tomorrow. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 9-00 A.M. tomorrow.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Nine of the Clock on Saturday the 5th July 1980.